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A NEW BAT OF THE *RHINOLOPHUS PHILIPPINENSIS* GROUP FROM MOUNT RUWENZORI, AFRICA

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In the collection secured by the Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition (Chapin, Sage, Mathews) of the American Museum there is an undescribed horseshoe-nosed bat.

Rhinolophus ruwenzorii, new species

TYPE.—Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 82394, ♀ adult, alcoholic with skull removed. Brought in by natives with a *Rousettus lanosus* from a cave, December 24, 1926, south side of Butahu Valley, western slope of Mount Ruwenzori, altitude 7,500 feet.

DIAGNOSIS.—Like *Rhinolophus maclaudi* Pousargues (1897, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat., Paris, III, pp. 358–361, 2 figs.) from French Guinea, but smaller, with lateral margins of nostrils less developed and with less concavity in the anterior margin of the antitragus. Skull with relatively broader braincase, shorter palatal bridge, more abrupt nasal swellings and narrower zygomatic spread.

Rhinolophus ruwenzorii is larger in body than *R. aethiops* or *R. hildebrandti*, but the measurement of the forearm is approximately as in these species.

The noseleaf is quite unlike that of any African species except *R. maclaudi*, and it differs from the noseleaf of that form only in minor details: lateral margins of the nares form a low ridge, rather than "coming to double, as a chalice, the sort of corolla formed by the basal part of the sella" (Pousargues, describing *R. maclaudi*); horseshoe more widely divided anteriorly and without the shallow emarginations near the medial side of the anterior margin.

The ears are much like those of *R. maclaudi* but differ in details: notch separating the antitragus less acute; anterior concavity of the antitragus less marked; terminal plowshare-like process ("soc," described and figured by Pousargues) obsolete in the new form.

Pelage abundant and soft, about 13 mm. long on the shoulders. Coloration (possibly faded after 15 years in alcohol): upperparts darker than Bister; underparts near Benzo Brown; wings and ears near Fuscous-Black. (Names of colors in capitals from Ridgway, 1912, "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.") *R. maclaudi* was described as light chestnut ("blond châtain"); it appeared darker than this in 1937, more like our specimen.

SKULL.—Similar to that of *R. maclaudi* (examined and photographed in 1937, while studying material in European museums under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York), but smaller (13 to 20 per cent in most measurements) with relatively broader braincase (mastoid-basal index 58 rather than 54.5) and less spreading zygomatic arches (their spread less than, rather than greater than, mastoid breadth). Nasal swelling more pronounced and abrupt; intertemporal "neck" shorter; maxillary root of

	Rhinolophus ruwenzorii, n. sp. Type AMNH 82394, ♀ ad., Butahu Valley, Ruwenzori	*Rhinolophus maclaudi*, Pous. Type, Paris 1897-981, ♀ ad., Conakry Isl., Fr. Guinea
EXTERNAL MEASUREMENTS:		
Head and Body	67.0	96.0
Tail	31.0	41.0
Hind foot (s.u.)	12.0	—
Tibia	23.5	31.0
Ear (from notch)	32.5	44.0
Forearm	57.0	68.0
Digit II, Metacarpal	43.4	50.3
Digit III, Metacarpal	40.0	47.0
1st phalanx	18.5	23.0
2nd phalanx	32.0	36.0
Digit IV, Metacarpal	45.0	50.8
Digit V, Metacarpal	46.8	50.0
SKULL:		
Greatest length	25.9	30.9
Basal length	20.7	25.3
Palatal bridge	3.6	4.5
Zygomatic breadth	11.2	14.0
Lacrimal breadth	7.1	—
Temporal constriction	2.6	3.1
Mastoid breadth	12.0	13.8
Front of orbit to prosthion	9.3	—
Height of occiput	5.9	7.2
Outside breadth across tooth row M^3–M^3	8.2	10.0
Maxillary alveoli	8.2	10.2
Crowns P^4–M^3	6.3	8.1

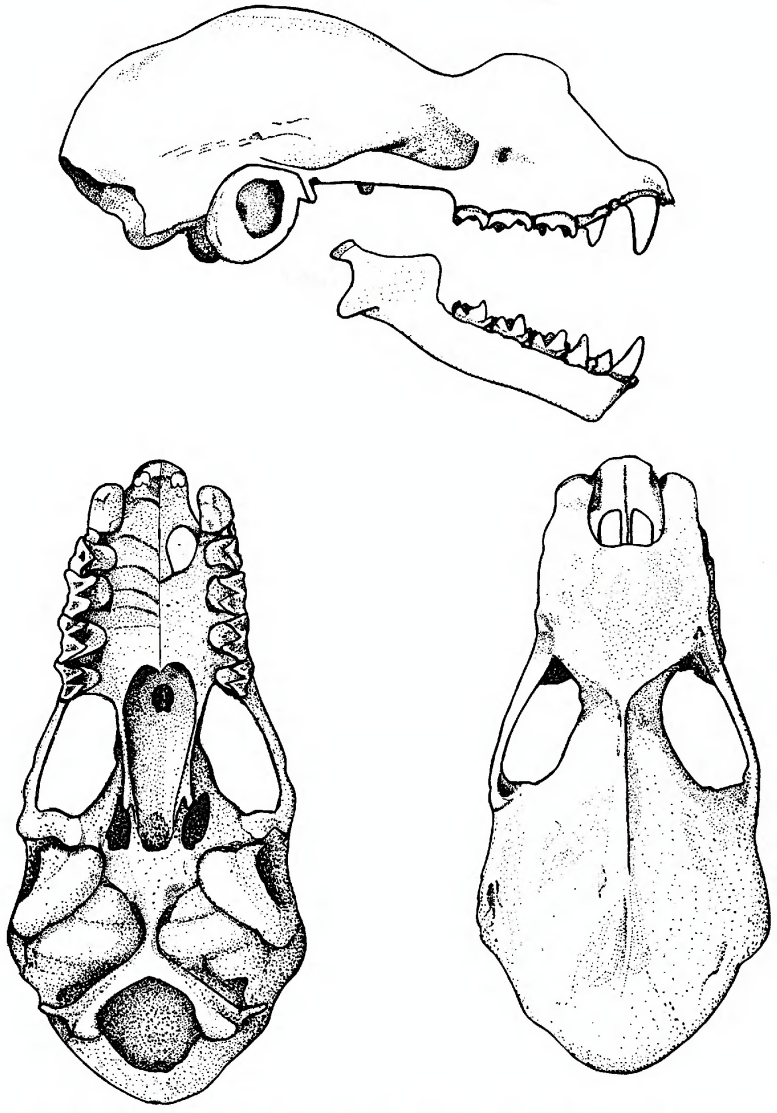

Fig. 1. Skull of type, *Rhinolophus ruwenzorii*, AMNH 82394 ♀, enlarged approximately 3×. In the ventral view the fleshy palate and palatal ridges are shown on the left, the bony palate on the right. Drawing by Miss Henrietta Shaw, WPA Project No. 265–1–97–16 WP 10.

zygoma weaker than in *R. maclaudi;* palatal bridge shorter. A well-developed pit between the posterior roots of the pterygoid plates in both species.

DENTITION.—Cheek teeth smaller; upper incisor bifid; P^2 in toothrow, but minute, about as high as cingulum of C^1; M^1 with poorly developed hypocone, this is little more than a cingulum in M^2 (the molars are similar in *R. maclaudi*); lower incisors tricuspate, the medial pair smaller, overlapping lateral ones; P_3 minute, "squeezed" laterally between P_2 and P_4; the former large, squarish in outline from above, about three-fourths as high as P_4.

The palatal ridges are most like Seabra's schema for *R. hipposideros* (Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, [2] V, pp. 248–252), but the second ridge runs between the minute first premolars, and the last four ridges are incomplete medially.